

ERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Wil-
son, in Somerset County, taken up as a Stray,
brown Steer, with a white Belly, and a
pot on his left Flank, his right and left
e cropt and slit.
Owner may have him again, on proving
erty, and paying Charges.

AMOS FOGG,
removed to the noted RED HOUSE
oad between Baltimore-Town and Joppa,
VING supplied himself with all Sorts
of good Liquors, and every other Necessary,
TAVERN; and all Gentlemen Travel-
y there depend on good Usage and En-
ment, for themselves, and Horses,
From their humble Servant,
AMOS FOGG.

Annapolis, January 10, 1756.
FTEEN POUNDS REWARD.
N away from the Subscribers, last Night,
the following Servants, viz.
rt Pearce, a Convict, belonging to Patriit
a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, aged about
rs, a tall thin Man, with a large Scar down
t Leg, and a Scar in his Face. He had on
the went away, a brown Wig, a Country
Waistcoat, Cotton Breeches, Country Stock-
d Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt.
ry Dallamore, an Indented Servant, belong-
the said Creagh, a Caulker by Trade, a
well-made Man, of a fresh Complexion and
Beard. He had on and with him, a brown
a grey Coat with white Metal Buttons,
Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Watch-
an Osnabrigs and a white Shirt, and Osa-
Trowfers.

William Aston, a Convict, belonging to Gama-
luel, a Joyner by Trade, about 5 Feet 3 or
4 Inches high, well made, about 28 Years of
Age, has a Scar in one of his Lips, has lost some
of his fore Teeth, and was born in England. He
went away when he went away, a green Waistcoat
with Sleeves, a dark colour'd Frock, Country
and Stockings, a Pair of Leather Breeches,
a Hat, and short brown Hair.
They have with them several other Cloaths,
a Chest of Carpenter's and Caulker's Tools.
He went away in a Yawl, belonging to the said
Creagh, with a white Bottom, her upper Works
red, two Sprit Sails, a Rudder and Tiller,
and two Pair of Oars.

Whoever takes up the said Servants and Yawl,
or any of them, and secures them so that their
owners may have them again, shall have Five
Pounds Current Money for each of the Servants,
Three Pounds like Money for the Yawl, and
reasonable Charges allowed them if brought home.
PATRICK CREAGH,
GAMALIEL BUTLER.

B. There are two Servants who are sus-
pected to have gone with them, viz. Thomas
Borley, belonging to Stephen Borley, Esq; a Brick-
layer by Trade, a young thin Man; and the
Solomon Tapling, belonging to George Steuart,
a tall thin Fellow who calls himself a Vint-
ner and Cook, he is a good Scholar, and may
be a Pass for himself and the others.
They may change their Names and separate.

SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling
Money,

TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres,
lying on the South Side of Magoby River,
is very pleasant and convenient for Fishing
and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis.
There is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen,
a House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses,
Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.
So a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl,
and a Negro Boy.
For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTS a Place, either in a School or in
a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well
qualified for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic;
and one may be heard of by enquiring of the
Printer of this Paper.

his OFFICE in Charles-street;
s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
ment the first Week, and One Shilling

THE [Numb. 566.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1756.

A MEDITATION UPON EARTHQUAKES,
lately publish'd in England.

HOWEVER the natural Causes of
Earthquakes may be accounted for by
the Learned in the Theory of Nature,
no sober Man will suppose, that those
Causes ever act in any remarkable
Manner, without the immediate Direction of the
FIRST GREAT CAUSE, the Creator of all Things,
the Governor of Worlds; unless we take up with
this glaring and monstrous Absurdity, that the
Globe on which we dwell, the Orbs visible to
our Sight, and those which are visible to ken,
were all made by CHANCE, and owe their
Existence, for thousands of Years, to CHANCE
also.

If we acknowledge a SUPREME CREATIVE IN-
TELLIGENCE, we must also believe that he super-
intends all his Works, to keep them in the Order
he at first established, or to put sometimes the
Frame of Nature out of its Course, more or less,
as he sees fit: And if Divine Providence watches
over Mankind, it cannot be supposed that such
dreadful Concussions of the Elements as swallow
up Towns, rend the Rocks, level the Mountains,
and change the Course of Rivers, happen without
his Appointment. Natural Causes may indeed
be assigned for such tremendous Shocks; but
those who will have them to be PURELY NATU-
RAL, would mightily oblige the World, if
they could also make them Periodical, and assign
the exact Time and Place for such alarming
Events.

The Designs and Workings of Providence are
incomprehensible to Men, it is very hard to form a right
Judgment of them, it is very easy to mistake them;
for GOD's Thoughts are not like Men's Thoughts,
nor his Ways like our Ways: However, it is obser-
vable, that Earthquakes generally happen in popu-
lous Places, in the richest Cities; and it is well
known, that where there is most People and most
Wealth, there Iniquity commonly most abounds.

Yet we must not from hence infer, that Lisbon
exceeded in Wickedness all other Christian Cities,
because of the dreadful Calamity that is come up-
on it; we must only Remember, on this Occasion,
the Advice in the Gospel, that if we do not Repen-
t, we also shall perish.

The mighty Concussion that has almost destroy-
ed Lisbon, has also been very alarming in divers
Parts on the neighbouring Coasts, such as Oporto,
Cadiz, Seville, &c. whereby a terrible Blow has
been given to all the trading Nations of Europe.
And in these northern Parts we have been like-
wise alarmed with surprizing Phenomena in the
Waters, besides slight Shocks of Earthquakes in
England, Ireland, Holland, and some Parts of the
Baltick: All which may, without Superstition, be
taken for loud Calls of the God of Nature, to
awake Men to Repentance and Amendment.

As to this Island in particular, it cannot be de-
nied that the Inhabitants stand in need of some
extraordinary Means to effect a Reformation a-
mongst them. Here true Christianity is daily
losing Ground, and Infidelity and Superstition are
springing up in the Room of it: Here Venality
and Corruption are in their Zenith, and Patriotism
and public Spirit in a fair Way of becoming as
scarce as Righteous Men in Sodom: Here we may
boldly Challenge any Nation in Europe to vye
with us in Luxury and Extravagance, and to pro-
duce more Instances of Indolence, Effeminacy and
Fribbleness. As for Perjury, no People, perhaps,
can come up to us in this horrid Practice: It is
become, as it were, a necessary Part of Trade;
or, in other Words, one half of the Nation can
hardly Trade without it. And shall not GOD visit
for those Things; shall not his Soul be avenged on so
sinful a Nation as this? Doubtless he will, if we
don't Reform. If his Almighty Hand be not

stretched out against us in Commotions of the
Elements, he can make us sink by gradual Decays
of Trade; by long, expensive, successless Wars;
or by intestine Broils, which are the Consequences
of Corruption, Faction, and the Privation of those
Virtues which once made Britons the Arbiters of
Europe, and enabled them to carry mighty Points
which all our Money and Modern Politics cannot
now gain.



As we mentioned in our last Gazette, an Account
of Fez, Mequenez, Tetuan, and St. Michael,
having suffered greatly by an Earthquake in No-
vember last, we suppose a Description of those
Places will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

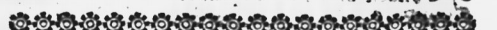
THE Kingdom of FEZ is the last (ex-
cepting Morocco) along the Northern Part
of Africa, or that commonly known under the
Name of Barbary, as far as the Tropic of Can-
cer.

FEZ is in the Province of Fez-proper, is the
Capital of the whole Kingdom, and one of the
largest and finest in all Africa, is so called from the
Word Fez, Gold, on Account of the great Quan-
tities of that Metal, said to have been found in
the digging the Foundations of it. The
Houses as well as Streets swarm with Men of
all Trades, and Professions, and with Merchants
of all sorts, this Place being looked upon as the
general Magazine of Barbary: The Houses on the
flat Part of the City are well supplied with Water
from the River Fez, which runs thro' it, and di-
vides itself into six Branches, or Canals: There
are on them 370 Mills mostly for Core, and about
250 Stone-Bridges over them: Among the vast
Number of Mosks which are in this City, which
some compute to be above 500, besides Colleges,
Hospitals, &c. there are about 50 reckon'd of
the first Rank, all of them well built, and en-
dowed, one of which is half a League in Compass,
and hath 30 large Gates, the Roof is 150 Cubits
long and 80 in Breadth: The Tower belonging
to it is of prodigious Height, the length of which
is supported by 30 and the Breadth by 20 stately
Pillars. The Temple hath about 17 principal
Arches or Roofs, besides a vast Number of
inferior ones, all of them supported by 1500
large Pillars of white Marble, every one of these
Arches have large Lamps burning in them, and
surrounded with 150 smaller, all cast of Brass. The
other Colleges, Palaces, Hospitals, Baths,
and other public Buildings are very noble, as well
as the public Magazines, the Merchants Ware-
houses, fine Streets, Shops, &c. There are
above 200 large Inns. The Number of In-
habitants is computed to be about 300,000. The
Jews of which there are about 5000, are the chief
Brokers, especially between Christians and Mahom-
medans. It is in Lat. 33. 58. and W. Lon. 4. 25.
about 28 Leagues S. from the Mediterranean and
33 E. from the Atlantic Ocean, and about 260
N. E. of Morocco.

MEQUENEZ, is a strong and considerable
City, situate on the River Subu or Sabour, and
was formerly the Appendage, and since the Re-
sidence of the presumptive Heirs of the Crown,
and now of the imperial Court of the Musti; It
stands about 15 Leagues West from the Capital,
and is well built, the Streets are large and hand-
some. The Mosques and Colleges are noble;
but especially the Royal Palace. The Gardens,
Stables, &c. are answerable to the Buildings. The
Jews have a Quarter here likewise, in which
their Chief resides, who imposes and enacts the
Tribute levied on all his Nation within this Pro-
vince, who are computed to be about 16,000, or
according to others, 80,000. It is in Lat. 34. 30.
Long: 5. 0. West.

TETUAN, 7 Leagues S. of Ceuta, Lat. 35.
34. Long. 4. 57. W. situate on the River Cus,
about 3 Miles from the Sea, and in a spacious
Plain, abounding with fruitful Orchards, Gardens,
&c. It is neither large, nor strong, it containing
only about 800 Houses, surrounded with a low
mud-wall, and a Ditch: But the chief Strength of
the Place consists in a stout Garrison, amounting
to 1500 Foot, and 400 Horse. The Town is
about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, sur-
rounded with an old Wall, and is well built and
peopled, it containing about 30,000 Souls, where-
of 5000 are Jews, who have 7 Synagogues, yet
their Families are contained within the Compass of
170 Houses. Most of the Streets are narrow and
unpaved, but the Houses are large and square. One
thing that seems peculiar to this Town is that
the People walk on the Tops of the Houses, and
visit one another from them more than thro' the
Streets: But upon the whole, take In and Outside,
Tetuan is one of the handsomest Cities in Barbary.

The Azores and Islands adjacent, lay between
Africa and America. St. Michael, or, as the Por-
tuguese call it, San Miguel, one of the largest and
most Eastern, is computed about 20 Leagues in
Length, and hath several good Towns and large
Villages, well filled with Inhabitants, who drive a
considerable Commerce, but hath neither Har-
bours, nor Rivers, nor any good Shelter for Ships.
It stands about 8 Leagues S. E. of Terceira, and
abounds with good arable and pasture Ground;
but is sadly subject to Earthquakes and subterra-
neous Eruptions, more than the rest. Kerchir
gives us a dreadful Account of one of them,
which happened June 26. 1638, which lasted 3
Days, and so terribly shook the whole Island,
that the People were forced to abandon their Hou-
ses, and live in open Fields. It was at this Time
an Island started out of the Sea, in a Place where
Fishermen used to find 120 Geometric Feet Depth
of Water: It emerged at first like a Groupe of
Rocks, which might cover about 5 or 6 Acres of
Ground, but grew larger by Degrees, so as to be
near as many Miles in Length: It began with ter-
rible Earthquakes, which lasted about 8 Days,
after which a violent Fire emerged out of this deep
Sea, and flamed up to the Clouds, and carried up
with it great Quantities of Water, Sand, Earth,
Stones, and other solid Matter, which appeared at
a Distance as Flakes of Wool, which falling down
again upon the Waves, swam on the Surface like
a thick Scum: This was followed by the Emer-
sion of those Rocks just now mentioned, and by
others of a prodigious Size thrown up a much
greater Height into the Air, which falling down
again upon them, broke themselves into Shatters,
with a terrible Noise, and these mixing them-
selves with the Sand and Mud which the Sea threw
up, formed an Island in about a Fortnight's Time;
had not Providence directed the Wind to blow on
the contrary Side, this of St. Michael must in-
evitably have been destroyed by those Flights of
Stones and other fiery Matter that were thrown up
into the Air, whilst these terrible Eruptions
lasted.



COPENHAGEN, November 4,
WE have an account from the Cape of Good-
Hope, in West-Greenland, that on the
29th of July last, a most terrible Storm of Thun-
der and Lightning happened there, which being
perfectly new, at least to the present Inhabitants
in that Climate, terrified them to such a Degree,
that, after Two or Three repeated Claps of
Thunder, they ran in the greatest Confusion, and
making the most terrible Howlings, to their Caves:
from whence the most Timorous could hardly be
prevail'd on to come forth for some Days, while
others, more courageous, during the Storm fired
loaded